

points of attachment throughout the system. The cells which radiate from the corners (*Fig. 21 a*¹) of the digestive cavity and thereabouts occupy at their outer ends the whole breadth of the nearest interambulacral band (A, E) of the peripheric system; while those which arise from the sides of the digestive cavity, midway between its corners (*a*¹) and the vertical tubes (*r r*) which embrace it, terminate against the four chymiferous tubes (*l*² *l*³ and *l*⁶ *l*⁷) which lie nearest to the oral plane. In this as well as in the instance of the other four chymiferous tubes, nothing but their thin wall separates the motory cells from the circulating fluid, and therefore this system must have an immediate and direct influence upon the diameter of these channels. The four peripheric bands (B, D, F, H) which lie intermediate to those in the oral and tentacular planes receive the outward prolongation of all those cells which arise at the median third of the digestive cavity and close upon the vertical chymiferous tubes (*r r*). The four peripheric chymiferous tubes (*l*¹ *l*⁸ and *l*⁴ *l*⁵) which trend nearest to the tentacular plane receive the ends of those cells which arise from the vertical tubes (*r r*) on the sides which face toward the corners of the digestive cavity. The two peripheric bands (C, G) which lie in the tentacular plane have no connection whatever with the radial system, excepting a very small part of their terminations, which extend beyond the opening (*j*¹) of the tentacular sockets and toward the abactinal area; but all those cells (*Fig. 21, and 23 m*²) which radiate from the vertical tubes (*r r*) in proximity to the tentacular plane terminate against the proximal side of the tentacular apparatus (*h*¹ *h*²), and occupy the whole breadth of the same. The length of the span of this part of the radial system varies very much, according to the degree of expansion or contraction of the body; but it usually decreases in the direction of the main chymiferous tubes (*e e*). In the oral region this system merges into the lateral system along the tentacular plane, the cells of the former (*Fig. 23 m*²) having the same general trend as the latter (*m*³), which radiate from the base (*j*²) of the tentacular sockets to the oral area.

It is a difficult matter to distinguish the two systems from one another, when they are seen in profile. But, by a study of the boundaries of the lateral system from another point of view (*Fig. 21*), we find that all those cells which radiate from the tentacular sockets to the oral area, even close up to the terminations of the vertical tubes (*r r*), belong to this system; whereas only those cells which radiate from the aforesaid vertical tubes belong to the radial system in this plane. In regard to that portion of this system which radiates from the axial funnel (*f*), we have only to add a word or two, to point out, partly in reiteration of what has already been stated, the fact that the cells (*l l*¹) trend altogether from one axial line toward the periphery, and are only interrupted at two opposite points by the tentacular sockets (*j*).